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Griechische Forschungen I. Die Nebensätze in den griechischen Dialektinschriften in Vergleich mit den Nebensätzen in der griechischen Literatur, und die Gebildetensprache im Griechischen und Deutschen. Von EDWARD HERMANN. Teubner, 1912. M. 10.

A preface dedicates the work to Professor Berthold Delbrück on his seventieth birthday, and explains the origin of the undertaking and the circumstances attending its execution.

The first chapter, or *Abschnitt* as he calls it, is devoted to a discussion of the question what a *Nebensatz* (subordinate clause) really is. The chapter is largely taken up with a polemic against Dittmar (*Syntaktische Grundfragen*).

The essential part of the work begins with the second chapter. Here are collected examples of every kind of subordinate clause found in the inscriptions of all the dialects except Attic, and Attic is omitted because it is so voluminous and is well provided for by Meisterhans-Schweizer. The subordinating conjunctions and relatives are arranged in alphabetical order, and the countries or cities where the inscriptions were found are named in what we may call geographical order, each dialect forming a separate paragraph. As a rule only one or two examples are cited in each instance. The author follows, in the arrangements of the dialects, A. Thumb, *Dialekte der griechischen Dialekte*.

In the third chapter are illustrated the subordinate clauses in Greek literature. Here the same method is continued, and Attic is represented. The author acknowledges special obligations to Schwarz's *Beiträge* for the material presented in this chapter.

In the fourth chapter is discussed the problem of the relations existing among the various kinds of speech—that of inscriptions, that of literature, the cultivated language, and the speech of the people. The discussion is worth the perusal of all Hellenists. It is divided into sections as follows: A, "The Earlier Language of the Inscriptions"; B, "The Origin of the Spoken Common Language [*Gemeinsprache*] in Ancient Greek and in German"; C, "The Greek Literary Tongues" (*Literatursprachen*). In this chapter the German dialects are discussed and the evolution of the universal written (printed) German investigated. The author describes at length his own experiences as one who in childhood spoke the dialect of Coburg.

The fifth chapter is devoted to the relative pronouns and subordinating conjunctions in the Greek dialects. Here we find no longer the bare citation of examples, but elaborate discussions. The sections are as follows: A, "The Relative Pronouns"; in this section there is a long treatment of the assimilation of the relative; B, "The Local Particles except η "; C, "The Modal and Comparative Particles except η , $\eta\eta$ "; D, "The Conditional Particles and η , $\eta\eta$ "; it will be noted that η and not $\eta\eta$ is purposely written;

in C and D there are long discussions of the usage of several words, notably $\omega\varsigma$ and conditional particles. E, "Explicative Particles"; F, "Temporal Particles"; G, "The Remaining Later Subordinating Particles."

In the sixth chapter is investigated the origin from earlier speech of the relative and the subordinating particles in Greek, or, as the author puts it, "Das Relativum und die Nebensatzpartikeln im Vorurgriechischen."

The work is provided with elaborate tables exhibiting the localities where the various words discussed were used.

This book is the result of enormous labor controlled by sound judgment. The bibliography of the subject is illustrated by a long table of abbreviations.

While this work would not render great service on any single topic, it ought, as a general survey, to be in the hands of every Hellenist who ventures to leave the beaten path of Greek studies.

M. W. H.

Itinerarstudien. VON ANTON ELTER. Bonn: Carl Georgi.

The greater part of this monograph is devoted to an attempt to establish the thesis that the *Antonine Itinerary* in the form in which it has come down to us is a pilgrims' itinerary; that it was arranged with the specific purpose of providing pilgrims and those interested in pilgrimages with a conspectus of the roads by which Jerusalem could be reached from all parts of the Roman Empire. This is a wholly new view of the document, which has always been considered a somewhat defective general road-book of the empire, intended for the use of merchants, officials, and travelers of all sorts and conditions.

Elter does not establish his thesis. Just as in his monograph on Horace's *Donarem pateras*, his arguments, though often plausible and ingenious, rest on evidence that either shows a glaring defect in some detail or is in general too flimsy to be considered seriously. As the first step in his contention he points out that the route from Milan to Palestine in the *Antonine Itinerary* is practically identical with that in the *Itinerarium Burdigalense*, except for the fact that the less important stations (the *mutationes*) are omitted in the former. As the *Itinerarium Burdigalense* is known to have been compiled especially for pilgrims from Bordeaux to Jerusalem in the year 333 A.D., this similarity, in Elter's opinion, furnishes conclusive evidence that the *Antonine Itinerary* also was thrown into its present form for the use of pilgrims. This argument would be of some weight, if it were not for the fact that the similarity between the two itineraries in regard to this route ceases at the very point where for Elter's theory it should be most conspicuous. In the *Antonine Itinerary* this road does not go through to Jerusalem at all, but passing through Caesarea Palestina runs into Egypt. Jerusalem is not the terminus of any of the main routes of the itinerary. It is mentioned only once as a way-station on a relatively unimportant road, and on that occasion is called by its old pagan name Aelia. This fact alone is of sufficient importance to discredit Elter's theory.

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